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EXAMINER	
SHIBRU, HELEN	
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Please find below and/or attached an Office communication concerning this application or proceeding.

The time period for reply, if any, is set in the attached communication.

Office Action Summary	**Application No.**	**Applicant(s)**
	10/684,509	JUNG ET AL.
	Examiner	**Art Unit**
	HELEN SHIBRU	2621

-- The MAILING DATE of this communication appears on the cover sheet with the correspondence address --

Period for Reply

A SHORTENED STATUTORY PERIOD FOR REPLY IS SET TO EXPIRE _3_ MONTH(S) OR THIRTY (30) DAYS, WHICHEVER IS LONGER, FROM THE MAILING DATE OF THIS COMMUNICATION.

- Extensions of time may be available under the provisions of 37 CFR 1.136(a). In no event, however, may a reply be timely filed after SIX (6) MONTHS from the mailing date of this communication.
- If NO period for reply is specified above, the maximum statutory period will apply and will expire SIX (6) MONTHS from the mailing date of this communication.
- Failure to reply within the set or extended period for reply will, by statute, cause the application to become ABANDONED (35 U.S.C. § 133). Any reply received by the Office later than three months after the mailing date of this communication, even if timely filed, may reduce any earned patent term adjustment. See 37 CFR 1.704(b).

Status

1)☒ Responsive to communication(s) filed on _17 March 2010_.
2a)☐ This action is **FINAL**. 2b)☒ This action is non-final.
3)☐ Since this application is in condition for allowance except for formal matters, prosecution as to the merits is closed in accordance with the practice under *Ex parte Quayle*, 1935 C.D. 11, 453 O.G. 213.

Disposition of Claims

4)☒ Claim(s) _1-61_ is/are pending in the application.
4a) Of the above claim(s) _30-42 and 59-61_ is/are withdrawn from consideration.
5)☐ Claim(s) _____ is/are allowed.
6)☒ Claim(s) _1-29 and 43-58_ is/are rejected.
7)☐ Claim(s) _____ is/are objected to.
8)☐ Claim(s) _____ are subject to restriction and/or election requirement.

Application Papers

9)☐ The specification is objected to by the Examiner.
10)☒ The drawing(s) filed on _15 October 2003_ is/are: a)☒ accepted or b)☐ objected to by the Examiner.
Applicant may not request that any objection to the drawing(s) be held in abeyance. See 37 CFR 1.85(a).
Replacement drawing sheet(s) including the correction is required if the drawing(s) is objected to. See 37 CFR 1.121(d).
11)☐ The oath or declaration is objected to by the Examiner. Note the attached Office Action or form PTO-152.

Priority under 35 U.S.C. § 119

12)☐ Acknowledgment is made of a claim for foreign priority under 35 U.S.C. § 119(a)-(d) or (f).
a)☐ All b)☐ Some * c)☐ None of:
1.☐ Certified copies of the priority documents have been received.
2.☐ Certified copies of the priority documents have been received in Application No. _____.
3.☐ Copies of the certified copies of the priority documents have been received in this National Stage application from the International Bureau (PCT Rule 17.2(a)).
* See the attached detailed Office action for a list of the certified copies not received.

Attachment(s)

1) ☒ Notice of References Cited (PTO-892)
2) ☐ Notice of Draftsperson's Patent Drawing Review (PTO-948)
3) ☒ Information Disclosure Statement(s) (PTO/SB/08)
Paper No(s)/Mail Date _12/24/2009,03/26/2008,12/12/2007,04/28/2004_.
4) ☐ Interview Summary (PTO-413)
Paper No(s)/Mail Date. _____ .
5) ☐ Notice of Informal Patent Application
6) ☐ Other: _____.

DETAILED ACTION

Election/Restrictions

1. Applicant's election without traverse of group I, claims 1-29 and 43-58 in the reply filed on 03/17/2010 is acknowledged. Applicant's representative, Rachael Lea Leventhal, confirmed, during the phone interview conducted on May 19, 2010 that the election includes claims 43-58 as well.

Claim Rejections - 35 USC § 102

2. The following is a quotation of the appropriate paragraphs of 35 U.S.C. 102 that form the basis for the rejections under this section made in this Office action:

> A person shall be entitled to a patent unless –
>
> (b) the invention was patented or described in a printed publication in this or a foreign country or in public use or on sale in this country, more than one year prior to the date of application for patent in the United States.

3. Claims 1-5, 7-8 and 12-13 are rejected under 35 U.S.C. 102(b) as being anticipated by Hirayama (US Pat. No. 6, 128, 434).

Regarding claim 1, Hirayama teaches an information storage medium on which video data are recorded, comprising:

a plurality of clips that are recording units in which the video data are stored (see figure 3B which shows a plurality of data units comprising a plurality of frames; see col. 8 lines 13-18) ; and

text data for subtitles which are recorded separately from the plurality of clips (see figure 3 sub picture, audio and video recorded in the ordered as shown in figure 3; see col. 10 lines 57-66 video data is recorded at the end for example; sub-picture data recorded separately from video information) and overlappable with an image according to the video data and then outputtable (see adder 208 in figure 1 and col. 43-52, the adder adds decoded video signal with the subtitle and character information and supplies the addition to the output terminal; see also figure 12C), the text data including data for providing subtitles in at least one language (see figure 4A; see col. 6 lines 8-13, subtitle information in various language recorded in the disk 100).

Regarding claim 2, Hirayama teaches character font data, which are recorded separately from the plurality of clips, for graphic expression of the text data and which are usable in the text data (see col. 5 lines 33-42, col. 17 line 43-col. 18 line 8, figures 3B, 8A-B, 12A which shows JP and English font (for instance) and sub-picture data recorded separately from video data).

Regarding claim 3, Hirayama teaches the text data is of multiple languages, the text data are recorded in separate spaces for each of the multiple languages (see figures 3A, 3B, 5A, 5B, sub picture data recorded separately, and see col. 7 lines 61-65, col. 10 lines 57-66, Picture#0, Picture#1, Picture #2…. are recorded separately).

Regarding claim 4, Hirayama discloses the text data includes character data which are convertible into graphic data and output synchronization information for synchronizing the graphic data with the video data (see col. 6 lines 31-48, col. 9 line 59-col. 10 line 20, the user is able to see image in a given language, see col. 16 lines 38-40, subtitle image; video information and the corresponding sub picture image displayed, hence synchronization information outputted, see also claim 1 rejection above).

Regarding claim 5, Hirayama discloses the text data includes character data which are convertible into graphic data (see figures 5A, 5B, 8B, col. 6 lines 31-48, col. 9 line 59-col. 10 line 20, the user is able to see image in a given language, see col. 16 lines 38-40, subtitle image, the sub picture are converted to subtitle image for the user to see the image) and output location information indicating a location in which the graphic data is to be displayed when the graphic data is overlapped with an image according to the video data (see figures 8B, 12C where the prior art shows position of the sub picture and the video in the display device; hence position information outputted to place the words in specific location on the display device, see also col. 11 line 64-col. 12 line 7).

Regarding claim 7, Hirayama discloses the video data are divided into units that are continuously reproducible, and a size of all of the text data corresponding to one unit is limited (see figure 3B which shows data unit included video data (frame #0 to frame #30; col. 8, pictures corresponding to the video in the specific data unit have limited size (or the sub picture are not limitless)).

Regarding claim 8, Hirayama discloses the video data is divided into a plurality of units that are continuously reproducible, the text data corresponding to each reproducing unit being divided into a plurality of language sets, and a size of all of the text data forming one language set being limited ((see figure 3B which shows data unit included video data (frame #0 to frame #30) which are continuously reproducible till frame #30 (in NTSC for instance) and till data unit #7199; col. 8, pictures corresponding to the video in the specific data unit have limited size (or the sub picture are not limitless) and are in plural language).

Regarding claim 12, Hirayama discloses the information storage medium is a removable type (see figure 3A OPTICAL DISK 10).

Regarding claim 13, Hirayama discloses the information storage medium is an optical disc which is readable by an optical apparatus of the reproducing apparatus (see figure 1 recording reproducing apparatus where the optical disk reproduced, see also col. 5 lines 18-41 and figure 3A).

Claim Rejections - 35 USC § 103

4. The following is a quotation of 35 U.S.C. 103(a) which forms the basis for all obviousness rejections set forth in this Office action:

> (a) A patent may not be obtained though the invention is not identically disclosed or described as set forth in section 102 of this title, if the differences between the subject matter sought to be patented and the prior art are such that the subject matter as a whole would have been obvious at the time the invention was made to a person having ordinary skill in the art to which said subject matter pertains. Patentability shall not be negatived by the manner in which the invention was made.

5. Claims 9-11 are rejected under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) as being unpatentable over Hirayama (US Pat. No. 6, 128, 434) in view of Seng (US PG PUB 2001/0025320).

Regarding claim 9, although Hirayama teaches recording multi language character set, Hirayama fails to specifically state expressing and recording the text in Unicode.

In the same field of endeavor Seng teaches Unicode standard (a “universal linguistic encoding type) that provides the capacity to encode all the characters used in the written languages of the world (see paragraph 0054).

Therefore in light of the teaching in Seng it would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art at the time the invention was made to implement Hirayama by providing Unicode encoding system in order to avoid overlapping code space for different language scripts without extensive software rewrites by recording the text data in Unicode system.

Regarding claim 10, Seng teaches the text data for subtitles are formed only with characters of one of ASCII, which is a basic English character set (see paragraphs 0053-0054, 0059, and 0065), and ISO8859-1, which is a Latin-extended character set (see paragraphs 0115-0116), the text data being coded and recorded by using UTF-8 by which one character is coded into a plurality of 8-bit units (see paragraphs 0060-0062).

Regarding claim 11, Seng teaches the text data includes a character having a code point value of a 2-byte size in Unicode, the text data being coded and recorded by using UFT-16 by which one character is coded into a plurality of 16-bit units (see paragraphs 0060-0062).

6. Claim 6 are rejected under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) as being unpatentable over Hirayama (US Pat. No. 6, 128, 434) in view of Nonomura (US Pat. No. 6, 046, 778).

Although Hirayama teaches the text data includes character data which are convertible into graphic data and information for expressing the output of the graphic data when the graphic data is overlapped with an image (see figures 5A, 5B, 8B, col. 6 lines 31-48, col. 9 line 59-col. 10 line 20, the user is able to see image in a given language, see col. 16 lines 38-40, subtitle image, the sub picture are converted to subtitle image for the user to see the image), the prior art fails to specifically teach a plurality of sizes.

In the same field of endeavor Nonomura teaches the text data includes character data which are convertible into graphic data and information for expressing the output of the graphic data in a plurality of sizes when the graphic data is overlapped with an image (see col. 6 lines 20-55, see figure 7, SPUH which includes the size of the sub picture unit, 30, and col. 7 line 26-43). Therefore in light of the teaching in Nonomura it would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art at the time the invention was made to implement Hirayama by specifically adding a graphic data in a plurality of sizes in order to provide a user a choice to select sizes from normal, large or small size character that the user can view the selected size in better quality.

Claim Rejections - 35 USC § 103

7. The following is a quotation of 35 U.S.C. 103(a) which forms the basis for all obviousness rejections set forth in this Office action:

> (a) A patent may not be obtained though the invention is not identically disclosed or described as set forth in section 102 of this title, if the differences between the subject matter sought to be patented and the prior art are such that the subject matter as a whole would have been obvious at the time the invention was made to a person having ordinary skill in the art to which said subject matter pertains. Patentability shall not be negatived by the manner in which the invention was made.

8. Claims 14-21, 25-26, 28-29 and 43-58 are rejected under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) as being unpatentable over Mimura (US Pat. No. 6, 345, 147) in view of Nonomura (US Pat. No. 6, 046, 778) and further in view of Nonomura (6, 574, 419 hereinafter referred to as Nonomura2).

Regarding claim 14, Mimura teaches a reproducing apparatus which reproduces data from an information storage medium on which video data is recoded (see claim 5 where the prior art cites a reproducing system reproducing main picture information from recording medium, see also figure 15, pick up section 103 and motor 102, pick up drive section 104), the video data being coded and divided into clips that are recording units (see figure 4 video object unit (VOBU)) and recorded in a plurality of clips (see figures 5 and 6) and on which text data for subtitles that are formed with data of a plurality of languages (see figure 4 sub picture pack (SP_PCK), and figures 11A and 11B) and are overlappable as graphic data with an image based on the video data (see adder 208 in figure 15 where the video data and the subpicture data combined, see also col. 10 lines 23-28), the text data being recorded separately from the clips (see figure 4 which shows video pack is separated from sub picture pack), the reproducing apparatus comprising:

a data reproducing unit which reads data from the information storage medium (see figure 15 which shows system control section 204, pickup drive section 104, pickup section 103 and motor 102);

a decoder which decodes the coded video data (see figure 15 video decoder 206);

a blender which overlays the graphic data with the video data to generate an image (see figure 15 adder 208 where the video and sub picture combined, see also col. 10 lines 23-29).

Claim 14 differs from Mamura in that the claim further requires a renderer which converts the text data into graphic data and a second buffer which stores text data.

In the same field of endeavor Nonomura discloses converting text file into graphics (see figure 1 and col. 6 lines 20-38 where the prior art discloses creating subtitle image using rasterization unit 2). Nonomura further teaches superimposing the subtitle image on moving images reproduced from the video stream (see abstract). Nonomura further teaches outline font file which includes outline fonts (see figure 1 unit 8 where text file stored; see also col. 5 lines 65-67).

Therefore in light of the teaching in Nonomura it would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art at the time the invention was made to modify Mimura by adding a renderer in order to provide a user a visual image on the display device.

Claim 14 further differs from the above combination in that the claim further requires a buffer which temporarily stores video data.

In the same field of endeavor Nonomura2 discloses video buffer (96) and sub video buffer (105) in figure 23. Nonomura2 further teaches video decoder and sub video decoder (87 and 98 respectively in figure 23); and a video mixing section where the sub video and the video mixed up. Nonomura further teaches a video tile corresponds to a video clip album including one or more video clips (see figure 4 and col. 6 line 66-col. 7 line 3). Therefore in light of the teaching in Nonomura it would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art at the time the invention was made to modify the above proposed combination by adding buffer in order to store the data in a temporarily storage unit before decoding and outputting and to manage graphical display by storing the data temporarily in buffer to control overflow and underflow of data.

Regarding claim 15, Nonomura teaches font data are stored in outline font file 10 and are usable in the text data for graphic expression of the text data and are recorded separately from the clips on the information storage medium, and the renderer converts the text data into graphic data using the font data (see col. 6 lines 22-37 where Nonomura teaches rasterizing the subtitle character string using outline fonts and compresses the obtained bitmapped image according to run-length encoding to create a subtitle image). See also Nonomura2 highlight buffer 94 in figure 23.

Regarding claim 16, Mimura teaches when the text data are data of multiple languages (see figures 9A-9B, 11A-11B, 12, 16A-16B), the text data are recorded in separate spaces for each of the languages (see figures 11A-11B and figures 16A-16B, stream number 0 is for Japanese, stream number 1 is for English so on), wherein text data for a language that is one of selected by a user and set as an initial reproducing language s are temporarily stored in the second buffer (the sub video stream of Nonomura2 is used for displaying subtitles or for displaying a button on the video, hence it is inherent that the buffer stores user selected subtitles to be displayed on the display device together with the video, see col. 7 lines 27-34), wherein font data for converting the text data into graphic data are temporarily stored in the third buffer (see Nonomura col. 6 lines 22-37 where Nonomura teaches rasterizing the subtitle character string using outline fonts and compresses the obtained bitmapped image according to run-length encoding to create a subtitle image, outline font file located in unit 10), and wherein, simultaneously, while reproducing video data, the text data is converted into graphic data and the graphic data is output (see col. 12 line 54-col. 13 line6 of Mimura, subtitle image is outputted while reproducing video data for the user to see the image; see also Nonomura sub-picture display control sequence table 33, and col. 9 line 64-col. 10 line 8, generation unit 6 generates sub picture sequence table, display of each subtitle for a movie usually starts and stops at a given time, see also col. 7 lines 47-col. 8 line 13).

Regarding claim 17, Nonomura teaches a controller which controls an output start time and end time of the text data using synchronization information, wherein on the information storage medium are recorded the text data which includes the synchronization information (see col. 5 lines 56-63, col. 7 lines 26-43, col. 8 lines 5-7 and col. 10 lines 14-19), by which the text data are converted into graphic data which are overlapped with an image based on the video data (see col. 5 lines 39-47 and col. 6 lines 20-38). See also Mimura col. 10 lines 42-49.

Regarding claim 18, Nonomura teaches a controller which controls a location where the text data is overlapped with an image based on the video data using output location information, wherein on the information storage medium are recorded the text data includes character data which are convertible into graphic data, and the output location information indicating a location where the graphic data is to be output when the graphic data is overlapped with an image based on the video data (see figure1 display position calculation unit 5, figures 7 PXD 32, figures 4-6 and col. 8 lines 14-24 and see also rejection of claim 14).

Regarding claim 19, Nonomura2 teaches the video data recorded on the information storage medium are divided into units that are continuously reproducible, and within a limited size of all of the text data corresponding to the recording unit, the text data are recorded, wherein all of the text data whose size is limited is stored in the second buffer before reproducing the continuously reproducible units (see col. 23 lines 34-44 limited size of text provided to be reproduced and/or buffered), and when a language change occurs during reproduction, subtitle data corresponding to the language stored in the buffer is output (it is inherent that when change of language requested, subtitle corresponding to the selected language outputted).

Regarding claim 20, the combination of Mimura, Nonomura and Nonomura2 teaches the video data is divided into units that are continuously reproducible, the text data corresponding to one unit are divided into a plurality of language sets, the text data for subtitles forming the one language set are recorded so that all of the text data is limited, wherein the text data corresponding to a language set containing the subtitle data which are output simultaneously with video data, are stored in the buffer before reproducing the unit that is continuously reproducible, and when a language change occurs during reproduction (see rejections of claims 14-19 above), when the text data for the language are in the buffer, the text data for the language are output, and when the text data for the language are not in the buffer, the text data corresponding to the language set containing the text data for the language are stored in the buffer and the text data for the language are output (buffering continues in order to output user selected video and subtitle image and selected subtitle and video data are inputted to the buffer and to the decoder, it is inherent that if the buffer does not have the currently selected data, the selected data is provided to the buffer to be outputted, see also Mimura col. 11 lines 30-51 and col. 12 lines 17-47).

Regarding claim 21, Mimura teaches a subtitle size selector which selects a size of the subtitle data based on a user input, wherein the text data includes character data, which are convertible into graphic data, and information indicating the output of a plurality of graphic data items when the graphic data is overlapped with an image based on the video data are recorded on the information storage medium (see figures 16A-16B and col. 10 lines 57-col. 11 line 9). See also Nonomura figure 7 SPUH where the size of the subtitle stored and col. 6 lines 20-39.

Regarding claim 25, Mimura the information storage medium is a removable type (see DVD 100 in figure 1, data recorded in optical disk), and the reproducing apparatus reads data from and reproduces data on the removable information storage medium (see figure 15 recorded data reproduced from unit 100).

Regarding claim 26, Mimura discloses the information storage medium is an optical disc which is readable by an optical apparatus of the reproducing apparatus, and the reproducing apparatus reads and reproduces data recorded on the optical disc (see figure 1 disk 100, optical disk, and figure 15 which shows data recorded in the optical disk read, see also col. 3 lines 41-48).

Regarding claim 28, Mimura discloses the subtitle data further comprises subtitle data for one or more languages (see figures 11A and 11B which shows example of sub-picture stream having multiple language), and Nonomura discloses the renderer converts text data for the one or more languages into graphic data (see col. 6 lines 20-45 multiple language converts to graphic data).

Regarding claim 29, Mimura discloses the subtitle data are synchronously overlapped with a video image and then output (see figure 15 adder 208 where the video and sub picture combined and outputted, see also col. 10 lines 23-29).

Regarding claim 43, the limitation of claim 43 can be found in claim 14. Therefore claim 43 is analyzed and rejected for the same reasons as discussed in claim 14 above. It is also noted that Mimura teaches audio data and decoding and outputting the audio data, see figure 4 A_PCK, figure 15 audio decoder and audio output, such as unit 212. See also col. 10 lines 26-34 and claim 5 and claim 12.

Regarding claim 44, Mimura teaches the subtitle image data with the video information using synchronization information included in the decoded AV data (the subtitle data reproduced with its corresponding AV data, it is inherent that synchronization information included to reproduce the subtitle with its corresponding AV data and inputted into adder, see figure 15 and col. 10 lines 16-34). See also Nonoumra col. 7 line 58-col. 8 line 23. See Nonoumra2 col. 18 line 49-col. 19 line 23, ASVOB decoded in accordance with the PTS in the packet, and see col. 25 lines 4-6.

Regarding claim 45, Nonomura discloses the text data includes display area information, display style box information and information indicating a language (see figure 7 which shows sub picture unit includes sub picture header, pixel data and control sequence table, see also figures 4-6, see also Mimura figures 11A-B, 12,18 and 20). Regarding claim 46, Nonomura discloses the display area information designates a location on which rendered subtitle image data are displayed on a screen (see figures 4A and 4B which shows display position and figures 5-7 as well).

Regarding claim 47, Nonomura discloses the display style box information contains information regarding at lest one of a size of displayed characters, a writing of rendered subtitle image data in horizontal lines and/or vertical lines, an arrangement, colors, and a contrast in the display area (see figures 4-7, the SPU includes pixel data, header, see col. 6 line 22-col. 7 line 25; see also Mimura figures 16A-B and figure 18).

Regarding claim 48, Nonomura2 discloses loading the subtitle data into a buffer (see figure 23 sub video buffer where the subtitle data loaded into).

Regarding claim 49, Mimura discloses the AV data, the text data, and the font data are stored in an information storage medium readable by the reading section (see figure 1 which shows disk 100, see figure 4 which shows audio pack, video pack and sub-picture pack in the storage medium, see figures 16A-B and 18 which shows menu screen comprises sizes of each stream).

Regarding claim 50, Mimura teaches blending yields a video having subtitles displayed thereon (see figure 15 the video outputted from video decoder and sub picture from unit 207 blended and displayed together, see also col. 10 lines 16-34 and col. 11 lines 30-51 and claim 12). See also Nonomura figures 5-6.

Regarding claim 51, the limitation of claim 51 can be found in claims 14 and 43. Therefore claim 51 is analyzed and rejected for the same reasons as discussed in claims 14 and 43 above.

Regarding claim 52, Nonomura2 teaches a buffer section which buffers between the reading section and the decoding section (see figure 23) and rendering section (see Nonomura teaches rendering section and Mimura teaches decoding before adding the subtitle with the video data). It is obvious to add Nonomura's rendering section into Nonomura2 device and/or into Mimura’s device (with Nonomura2 buffer). See also claim 14 rejection.

Claims 53 and 55 are rejected for the same reasons as discussed in claim 49 above.

Regarding claim 54, Nonomura teaches at least one of the text data and the font data are stored in a downloadable database (see col. 5 lines 22-37, the workstation is equipped with CPU, a memory, an HDD and a display). See also Mimura’s figure 15 and Nonomura2 figure 23 which shows buffer memory.

Regarding claim 56, Nonomura teaches the rendering section finds a font matching a character code of each character in the text data, the fonts being stored in one of a downloadable database and in a storage section of the apparatus (see col. 6 lines 20-55 and col. 5 lines 22-37; see also col. 8 and claim 54 rejection just above).

Regarding claim 57, Mimura discloses the text file includes data for each of one or more languages and the text data contains information indicating one of the one or more languages (see figures 9A-B, 12, 18, and col. 6 lines 32-56 and col. 7 lines 25-46). Regarding claim 58, Mimura discloses the text file includes data for each of one or more languages, the text data is one of stored as multiplexed data in an area and stored in separate areas for each of the one or more languages (see figures 4, 12, 15 and col. 8 lines 45-62; see also col. 7 lines 47-62).

9. Claims 22-24 are rejected under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) as being unpatentable over Mimura (US Pat. No. 6, 345, 147) in view of Nonomura (US Pat. No. 6, 046, 778) and further in view of Nonomura (6, 574, 419 hereinafter referred to as Nonomura2) and Seng (US PG PUB 2001/0025320).

Regarding claim 22, although the above combination teaches recording multi language character set, and the renderer converts the characters into graphic data (see rejection of claim 14 above), the combination fails to specifically state expressing and recording the text in Unicode.

In the same field of endeavor Seng teaches Unicode standard (a "universal linguistic encoding type) that provides the capacity to encode all the characters used in the written languages of the world (see paragraph 0054).

Therefore in light of the teaching in Seng it would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art at the time the invention was made to implement the above combination by providing Unicode encoding system in order to avoid overlapping code space for different language scripts without extensive software rewrites by recording the text data in Unicode system.

Regarding claim 23, Seng teaches the text data for subtitles are formed only with characters of one of ASCII, which is a basic English character set (see paragraphs 0053-0054, 0059, and 0065), and ISO8859-1, which is a Latin-extended character set (see paragraphs 0115-0116), the text data being coded and recorded by using UTF-8 by which one character is coded into a plurality of 8-bit units (see paragraphs 0060-0062); and Nonomura teaches the renderer converts the characters expressed into graphic data (see rejection of claim 14 above). Using UTF-8 is thought by Seng for a plurality of language.

Regarding claim 24, Seng teaches the text data includes a character having a code point value of a 2-byte size in Unicode, the text data being coded and recorded by using UFT-16 by which one character is coded into a plurality of 16-bit units (see paragraphs 0060-0062), and Nonomura teaches the renderer converts the characters expressed into graphic data (see rejection of claim 14 above). Using UTF-16 is thought by Seng for a plurality of language.

10. Claim 27, is rejected under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) as being unpatentable over Mimura (US Pat. No. 6, 345, 147) in view of Nonomura (US Pat. No. 6, 046, 778) and further in view of Nonomura (6, 574, 419 hereinafter referred to as Nonomura2) and Official Notice.

Regarding claim 27, although the combination of Mimura, Nonomura and Nonomura2 fails to specifically teach outputting the graphic data without reproducing video data recorded on the information storage medium, it is notoriously well known in the recording and reproducing art to output subtitle image with out the video data from eh storage medium.

Therefore it would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art at the time the invention was made to output only graphics data in order to edit the graphics data only if the user desires to do so.

Conclusion

11. The prior art made of record and not relied upon is considered pertinent to applicant's disclosure.

Setogawa (US Pat. No. 6, 424, 793) teaches sub picture, highlight, video and audio in video object unit including a plurality of clips.

Kato (US Pat. No. 7, 020, 381) discloses a plurality of clips.

Kunihiro (US Pat. No. 5, 802, 245) discloses title, scene, shot, frame and audio and video data, and creating frames from clips.

12. Any inquiry concerning this communication or earlier communications from the examiner should be directed to HELEN SHIBRU whose telephone number is (571)272-7329. The examiner can normally be reached on M-F, 8:30AM-5PM.

If attempts to reach the examiner by telephone are unsuccessful, the examiner's supervisor, THAI Q. TRAN can be reached on (571) 272-7382. The fax phone number for the organization where this application or proceeding is assigned is 571-273-8300.

Information regarding the status of an application may be obtained from the Patent Application Information Retrieval (PAIR) system. Status information for published applications may be obtained from either Private PAIR or Public PAIR. Status information for unpublished applications is available through Private PAIR only. For more information about the PAIR system, see http://pair-direct.uspto.gov. Should you have questions on access to the Private PAIR system, contact the Electronic Business Center (EBC) at 866-217-9197 (toll-free). If you would like assistance from a USPTO Customer Service Representative or access to the automated information system, call 800-786-9199 (IN USA OR CANADA) or 571-272-1000.

/HELEN SHIBRU/
Examiner, Art Unit 2621
May 19, 2010